A 26.43:49

UNIV OF FL LIB
DOCUMENTS DEPT
DEPOSITORY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

HP-49 December 13, 1933

WORLD HOG AND PORK PROSPECTS

Summary

Slaughter supplies of hogs in United States during November were unusually large and prices declined sharply. In Europe supplies also increased somewhat, but hog prices averaged higher during the month. Domestic wholesale prices of pork tended to be about steady during November, but prices on the British market advanced.

Bacon imports into the United Kingdom during October were about 27 percent smaller than a year earlier, and October ham imports were the smallest for the month since 1930. Lard imports into Great Britain thus far this year have been considerably larger than those of last year. Imports of lard into Germany, although still much smaller than in 1932, have been increasing during recent months. The United States is the major source of lard imports for these two countries.

Domestic slaughter supplies of hogs during the remainder of the winter marketing season (December 1933 to April 1934) are expected to be considerably smaller than a year earlier. It now seems probable that inspected commercial slaughter during this period will be the smallest since 1921-22 at least.

A recent estimate of hog numbers in Denmark indicates a further reduction in numbers. Efforts are being made by the Danish Government to reduce hog production in line with the reduced outlet for Danish bacon in Great Britain. A summary of a report on the operations and effects of the Danish hog control plan appears in this issue.

United States

A marked increase in slaughter supplies of hogs during November resulted in a rather sharp decline in hog prices during the last half of the month. Prices in late November and early December were down to the lowest level reached since early March. The Chicago average price during the week ended December 2 was $3.58 per 100 pounds. The average price of hogs at Chicago for the entire month of November was about $4.04 compared with $4.43 in October and $3.34 in November 1932.

The processing tax on hog slaughter levied in connection with the hog production control program became effective November 5, 1933 at the rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds (live weight). This rate was raised to $1.00 per 100 pounds on December 1, and according to the official announcement it will be raised to $1.50 on January 1 and to $2.00 on February 1.

In addition to the relatively large slaughter, the hog market during November was also characterized by several interruptions to the normal course of trade. During the second week of the month a deadlock prevailed between the buying and selling interests at the Chicago public stockyards, the largest public market. Purchases of small numbers of hogs by the Federal Surplus Relief Administration partly relieved the large accumulation of hogs at the Chicago yards. The deadlock was finally broken on November 17. Strikes at packing plants and stockyards also occurred during the month, and these disrupted the marketing and processing of hogs to some extent.

Hog slaughter under Federal inspection during November totaled 4,501,000 head, which was about 19 percent larger than in November 1932, and was the fourth largest for the month on record. The increase in slaughter in November over that of October of about 1,450,000 head, or 47 percent, was unusually large for this period. Several factors contributed to the large increase in November hog slaughter. Producers apparently withheld hogs from market during October in the anticipation of higher prices, and the break in hog prices in late October probably resulted in large marketings in November. Corn prices also advanced during the latter month and the hog-corn price ratio became relatively unfavorable for feeding. This unfavorable ratio along with shortage of feed supplies in some sections, also encouraged marketings to some extent. Reports from the Western Corn Belt also indicate that some farmers were disposing of hogs in order to have more corn available for the corn loan which is being extended by the Federal Government to farmers in several Corn Belt States.

Corn prices rose sharply during the first half of November, but part of the advance was lost late in the month and in early December. The average price of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago in November was 44.4 cents per bushel compared with 40.2 cents in October, and 24.9 cents in November a year ago. The higher corn prices and lower hog prices resulted in a decline in the hog-corn price ratio. Based on farm prices as of the 15th of the month, this ratio for Corn Belt States was 10.4 in November compared with 13.9 in October and 18.5 for November 1932.

Wholesale prices of fresh pork declined sharply during November, but prices of most cuts of cured pork and of lard were steady to slightly higher during the month. The composite wholesale price of hog products at New York for November averaged $11.85 per 100 pounds, while in October it was $11.46

and in November last year $10.17.

Total exports of hog products during October were about the same as in September and in October last year. As compared with October a year earlier, a small decrease in lard exports was about offset by an increase in exports of pork. Shipments of pork from the principal ports during November were somewhat larger than those of a year earlier but lard shipments were about the same.

Exports of hams and shoulders during November continued to decline, compared with the preceding month, but they were slightly larger than in the corresponding month in 1932. The decrease in shipments of these cuts from those in September was largely the result of the further reduction in the British import quota for bacon and hams. Exports of hams and shoulders in November amounted to 5,745,000 pounds, of which 5,061,000 pounds were consigned to the United Kingdom. Bacon exports, although relatively small, continued to increase during October. The total of 2,304,000 pounds was larger than that of September or of October 1932. As has been the case during most of 1933, shipments of bacon were mostly in small quantities to several countries which were of no importance in the United States export bacon trade prior to 1932.

Total lard exports in October amounted to 50,296,000 pounds compared with 53,840,000 pounds in October last year. Takings of United States lard by Great Britain, the leading export outlet, totaled 22,493,000 pounds which was slightly larger than those of October a year earlier. Exports of lard to Germany have increased considerably from the very low level of about 2,300,000 pounds in July of this year. Shipments in October amounted to 13,695,000 pounds compared with 10,158,000 pounds in September and 4,425,000 in August. Lard exports to Germany, however, have been considerably below those of a year ago in each of the last 5 months, but shipments to that country have not been curtailed as much as was expected earlier because of the very high German import duty on lard. The decline in the exchange value of the dollar during recent months has been an important factor in the holding of a fairly large proportion of the German lard trade. Shipments of lard to the Netherlands in October were relatively large, but since Dutch ports serve nearly all countries of western Europe, the final destination of exports to the Netherlands cannot be readily determined.

Because of the purchase of about 6,200,000 pigs for slaughter on government account in August and September in connection with the hog production control program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it was estimated earlier that inspected hog slaughter during winter marketing season (October, 1933 to April, 1934) would be considerably smaller than that of the winter of 1932-33. Most of the pigs slaughtered under production control program normally would have been marketed after January 1, 1934. Slaughter during the first 2 months of the winter season, October and November, was about 175,000 head larger than in those months last year. In view of the much smaller supplies of hogs available, it now seems probable that inspected slaughter will be materially smaller than a year ago during the remainder of the winter marketing season. It is not unlikely that commercial slaughter supplies from December to April will be the smallest for that period since 1921-22. In addition to the reduction in numbers slaughtered, average weights of hogs marketed this winter probably will be somewhat lighter than those of last winter because of the relatively unfavorable relation between hog prices and corn prices.

Pork and lard: Stocks in cold-storage warehouses and meat-packing establishments in the United States on the first of each month, average 1928-1932, annual 1929-1933

Date	Pork: Frozen, cured, and in process of cure					
	5-year average 1928-1932	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Jan.	579,790	670,039	620,986	521,192	563,306	490,850
Feb.	716,288	838,280	687,106	726,264	674,151	575,084
Mar.	856,406	944,742	785,564	853,408	812,399	609,321
Apr.	861,712	921,961	752,996	843,671	792,197	610,240
May	852,504	923,558	711,700	867,524	799,064	630,360
June	817,787	870,785	675,167	827,751	795,866	670,553
July	787,088	841,937	679,221	774,651	724,271	760,730
Aug.	727,968	814,354	651,444	711,811	643,052	808,322
Sept.	625,263	719,400	550,959	595,063	578,876	756,701
Oct.	507,230	600,498	447,427	474,887	498,253	1/628,965
Nov.	419,162	491,402	356,806	380,895	433,548	1/493,094
Dec.	432,711	489,629	411,704	396,563	403,898	
	Lard					
Jan.	64,966	85,217	82,098	51,434	51,224	41,088
Feb.	91,552	140,526	92,171	62,624	78,430	52,841
Mar.	114,940	173,864	111,914	74,977	92,861	58,182
Apr.	126,577	179,428	105,067	78,249	105,635	61,674
May	133,888	184,748	104,905	95,693	111,007	71,895
June	143,260	183,490	115,270	103,366	128,103	110,889
July	156,085	199,699	120,322	115,561	130,363	186,250
Aug.	153,969	203,010	118,353	121,926	121,618	219,259
Sept.	128,693	180,085	88,868	96,047	100,577	224,476
Oct.	96,053	153,690	59,732	69,296	70,656	1/192,502
Nov.	58,741	99,845	36,211	39,766	34,410	1/133,850
Dec.	46,389	68,517	31,582	34,824	29,766	

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from reports made by cold-storage establishments.
1/ Preliminary.

Canada

During November bacon hog prices at Toronto advanced, despite heavier marketings, the average for the 4-week period ended November 30 being $6.37 per 100 pounds in United States currency, compared with the monthly average of $5.66 for October. The November price this year was over $2.00 higher than during November, 1932.

Marketings for the 4 weeks of November reached 290,000 head, an increase of 10 percent above the same period a year ago. For the first 48 weeks of 1933 ended November 30, marketings reached 2,886,000 head, and were 2 percent

greater than for the same period last year. Fifty-eight percent of the total or 1,687,000 head consisted of select and bacon hogs, the increase in these two types combined being 6 percent above last year.

In six 1/ provinces which usually produce about 51 percent of the total number of hogs in Canada, the number in June, 1933 was 2,018,600 head or a reduction of 21 percent below the same date last year. The only provinces not reporting so far are Ontario and Quebec. Those two provinces, however, produce almost half the total number in Canada, Ontario alone producing about 30 percent of the total.

A recent letter from the Canadian Industrial and Development Council to farmers urged them to feed their select and bacon hogs until they reached a weight between 200 and 220 pounds, when not too full of feed, before marketing them. It was pointed out that 190 pounds for selects and 180 pounds for bacons were the minimum weights that could be accepted. It was also stated that the bulk of the hogs being marketed ranged in weight from 180 to 200 pounds at which weights many were unfinished.

Exports of bacon to Great Britain for the current year up to the end of October, reached 57,184,000 pounds, an increase of 109 percent above the same period last year. Practically the total quantity of bacon exported went to Great Britain as exports to the United States during the same period amounted to only 757,000 pounds compared with 1,319,000 pounds last year. Of the 5,020,000 pounds of pork, other than bacon, exported, 1,633,000 pounds went to Great Britain, a reduction of 56 percent as compared with the same period last year. Lard exports for the 10-month period amounted to only 2,912,000 or about two thirds of last season's export. Great Britain took 2,387,000 pounds compared with 4,281,000 pounds in 1932.

United Kingdom and Irish Free State

The advance in sterling prices of bacon incidental to import reductions ordered as of November 10 was not maintained, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Attache E. A. Foley at London. Prices, however, did not return to the levels of earlier in the month. The Liverpool average for November on Danish Wiltshire sides advanced to $17.63 per 100 pounds, up $1.14 from the October figure. A considerable share of the advance in dollar values in this and other Liverpool quotations was the result of currency exchange developments. Canadian green sides gained $1.53 over October to reach $15.53, while American green bellies at $14.74 were up 72 cents up to November 25. The reduction in imports had not yet created any shortage in bacon according to meat specialist H. E. Reed. The market was generally quiet during the month. The accumulation of continental bacon reported in October was practically cleared.

Data relative to domestic supplies, which are supposed to make up for the reductions in imports, are not available. Prices of domestic bacon have followed continental prices. Demand for bacon is light at this time of year. The small supplies of United States bacon have met a quiet market at the

1/ Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and British Columbia.

somewhat higher prices indicated. Total bacon imports in October, at about 83,000,000 pounds, were at about the same levels as in the 2 preceding months, but about 31,000,000 pounds under the imports of October 1932, the period of record imports of that item. October imports from Denmark were down to 47,500,000 pounds, the lowest figure for any month since April 1930. The October figure was only slightly above the monthly average prevailing in the seasons 1924-25 to 1928-29. Receipts from other continental countries were generally reduced. The October 1933 imports from Canada, however, rose to 6,300,000 pounds, also about in line with the average cited.

The upward November movement in British pork prices brought the Liverpool average price of American short cut green hams up to $16.79 per 100 pounds. That figure was $2.47 above the October level and was about double the price of a year ago. Seasonal influences making for higher prices got under way a little earlier this year than usual, with considerable help being given by currency exchange conditions. The tendency is for a decline in December, but this year the volume control to which the trade is being subjected may alter price movements. October ham imports, at 6,992,000 pounds, were the smallest for that month since 1930. Stocks at Liverpool on November 1 were slightly smaller than those of a month earlier, but were considerably below those of November 1, 1932.

The easier tendency in the British lard market in November reduced the monthly Liverpool average of American refined lard to $7.14 per 100 pounds. That figure was 36 cents under the October average and 12 cents below the average for November 1932. Lard stocks at Liverpool on December 1, at about 7,000,000 pounds, were below the unusually high levels reached in the 3 preceding months, but were nearly five times larger than those of a year earlier. Lard imports have been consistently larger this year than last. The November receipts at Liverpool carried on that tendency. Total British imports of lard in October, at more than 25,000,000 pounds, were below the figures of the preceding 3 months, but exceeded the October figures of most post-war years for that month.

In fresh pork, London Central Market supplies of the domestic and Irish product were seasonally larger in November, but such receipts for recent months have been running behind last year's figures. The decline from last year has been great enough to offset the considerable increase in imports of frozen pork this year, principally from New Zealand. October imports from that source, however, were smaller than in September. The pork season was in full swing by late November and prices have advanced. English pork prices reached the highest levels recorded since May 1931. Average prices of competitive meats have not made similar advances; prices of Argentine chilled beef have been declining since late October. The scheme for aiding the British hog industry is now in effect in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and has attracted a substantial number of hogs to the cured pork trade which formerly would have been marketed fresh.

Countries important in British market supplies

Denmark

Unofficial returns on bacon receipts at British markets during November indicate that shipments from Denmark were smaller than in October,

particularly toward the end of the month. Indications are that, as against figures for November 1932, current shipments are about 33 percent below those of a year ago. Denmark is taking measures to confine exports of bacon to the limits set by the current British pork import quotas, under which Denmark is guaranteed at least 62 percent of the total trade in non-Empire cured pork. A summary of the Danish hog control plan appears on page 8 .

On October 14, 1933 the number of hogs in Denmark was estimated at 4,196,000 head, a reduction of 13 percent below the number on hand on November 19, 1932. While the latest estimate is not strictly comparable with that of 1932, being about a month earlier, the estimate for November 1932 is the only one available for about the same time of the year. The number of brood sows in farrow on October 14, 1933 was 244,000 or 24 percent less than in November 1932, and the total number of brood sows was 405,000 or 16 percent less. The number of hogs other than boars of 4 months and over and brood sows, was 3,767,000 this year compared with 4,314,000 in November 1932. As the method of classification has been changed from an age basis to a weight basis, it is impossible to make direct comparisons of the different kinds.

Danish hog numbers have declined each quarter this year, except during the quarter from April to June when they remained about the same. The number of brood sows and those in farrow, however, declined each quarter. The percentage difference in numbers on October 15, 1933 as compared with the July 15, 1933 estimate was as follows: Brood sows in farrow (87.1 percent); brood sows not in farrow (98.2 percent); suckling pigs (89.0 percent); hogs under 77 pounds (100.6 percent); hogs 77 to 132 pounds (95.4 percent); hogs of 132 pounds and over (99.8 percent).

Denmark: Number of hogs by classes at various dates, 1932 and 1933

Date	Boars 4 months and over	Brood sows			Hogs			
		In farrow 1/	Not in farrow	Total	4 months and over	2 to 4 months	Pigs under 2 months	Total
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Jan. 15, 1932		555	195	550	1,320	1,932	1,655	5,457
June 20, 1932	29	536	157	493	1,198	1,688	1,478	4,886
Nov. 19, 1932	28	321	163	484	1,260	1,659	1,395	4,826
Jan. 23, 1933	28	308	166	474	1,140	1,480	1,421	4,545
Apr. 18, 1933	26	303	158	461	1,073	1,410	1,414	4,384
					Other hogs			
					132 lbs. & over	77 to 132 lbs.	Under 77 lbs.	Suckling pigs	Total
July 15, 1933	25	260	164	444	827	997	1,068	1,018	4,390
Oct. 14, 1933	24	244	161	405	825	951	1,075	916	4,196

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Statistiske Efterretninger published by the Statistical Department of Denmark, May 26,1933 and earlier issues. July 15, 1933 and October 14, 1933 - Landbrugsraadets Meddelelser, November 2, 1933, p. 1073.

1/ Pregnant sows.

Operation and Effects of Danish Hog Control Plan 1/

From 1920 to 1932 hog production in Denmark expanded rapidly. Pre-war levels of production were reached in 1923 and since that date the annual hog slaughter has more than doubled. This expansion followed closely the upward trend in dairy production due to the important place occupied by skim milk in the hog feeding practices in Denmark. Production is almost entirely confined to bacon-type hogs and production and marketing problems are characterized by an almost complete dependence on the bacon market in the United Kingdom. Exports represent 80 percent of the total slaughter and in some years as much as 99 percent of the bacon exports have been shipped to England.

Up to 1926, Denmark met little competition in the British market from bacon produced in other continental European countries. In that year, however, sanitary restrictions on British imports of continental fresh meat forced Netherlands to turn its extensive fresh pork export trade into bacon. From 1926 to 1932, the Baltic States and Poland, heretofore, virtually unknown in the British bacon trade, entered the field by subsidizing their pork industries. By 1932 the resultant heavy supplies of cured pork reaching British markets from all sources had so reduced prices that reduction in hog numbers in Denmark was a logical response. Since January 1932, when the Danish hog census returns indicated an all-time record high level, reduction in numbers has been urged officially.

A reduction in hog production was moreover necessitated by action of Great Britain in late 1932 in restricting imports of bacon by voluntary quotas or agreements. In accordance with a recent trade treaty Denmark is assured of 62 percent of the British import business in cured pork but progressive reductions in the total British quota exceeded the rate of reduction in hog numbers and the Danish Government recognized the necessity of instituting measures to bring about a further reduction and to control production.

Largely as a result of the British policy of restricted cured pork imports, the Danish Hog Control Law became effective in February 1933. Danish agricultural affairs are managed principally through a Council representing farmers' organizations. The Ministry of Agriculture is almost exclusively an administrative body, leaving policy-making to the Council. The law empowers the Minister of Agriculture, with the approval of the Council, to administer certain regulations for the control of hog production and slaughter. In addition to setting up the necessary administrative machinery and providing penalties for noncompliance with the regulations, the outstanding authority granted the Minister is that which allows him to:

a. Impose and collect fees on hog slaughterings.

b. Fix one price for a given number of hogs and a lower price for "surplus" hogs.

1/ Summary of a report from H. E. Reed, Meat Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service. Mimeographed copies of the full report are being prepared and may be secured by addressing the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

Objects of the Hog Control Law

Briefly summarized, the objects of the Danish Hog Control Law are to:

a. Reduce Danish hog production to the degree made necessary by British pork import quotas and the requirements of the home market.

b. Restrict cured pork exports to Great Britain to the amount admissable under British import restrictions.

c. Maintain the domestic bacon market price at the level of the British market price, in which the leading problem is the disposition of so-called "surplus" hogs.

Control Methods Employed

The following is an outline of the principal control features in the Danish scheme:

a. Issuing cards to producers for the probable number of hogs which the British and home markets will take and paying for such hogs a price determined by prevailing bacon prices in Great Britain.

b. Discouraging production in excess of the above amounts by paying a substantially lower price for hogs for which cards have not been issued.

c. Making up from a special fund the losses incurred in the marketing of surplus bacon and pork, the fund being derived from slaughter taxes and special fees.

The method of allotting hog cards to producers is based upon a calculation which takes into consideration:

a. The assessed value of land in the farm.

b. The amount of skim-milk, or its equivalent in buttermilk or whey, used by the farmer in 1932.

c. Deliveries of hogs made in 1932.

In addition, each farm is allotted 5 cards regardless of its size. In no case, however, is a producer allowed cards in excess of the number of hogs delivered in 1932. There have been controversies in respect to the bases of prorating "cards" among producers and changes effective January 1, 1934 were recently made to satisfy some of the objections to the original formula of allotments.

Financing and Operation of the Control Plan

Administration of the plan is financed as follows:

a. A tax of Kr. 2 (equivalent to 48 cents on November 21) per head on all hogs weighing over 110 pounds (except aged sows and boars) slaughtered for both domestic and export trade. Tax became effective March 6, 1933.

b. An additional special fee paid by slaughterers and collected by them from producers for each bacon hog marketed without a permit card. The fee amounts to the difference between the British market price for bacon and the prices realized from the marketing of surplus hog products in other foreign markets.

Prices and special fees are published every Saturday, effective for the following week. The committee in charge of the plan buys from bacon factories all supplies at the prevailing British price, which the factories are unable to dispose of under the British import quota, or at home at the price set. Losses from sales of this surplus are expected to be met from the fund secured from the slaughter taxes and special fees.

The Danish hog control plan does not restrict production to a specified total number of hogs but influences production by the low prices paid for production in excess of the allotment of "cards". The fee payable for the slaughter of hogs without cards lowers the net price of producers to the price fixed for surplus hogs. This fee has reached as high as 8.3 cents per pound , with a net price to farmers of 5.5 cents, when at the same time the price paid to farmers for dressed hogs with cards was 13.8 cents per pound. Surplus production is discouraged by increasing the fee.

Various methods have been adopted to dispose of the surplus or the marketings in excess of the British quota and domestic consumption at the British price level. The export movement of countries other than England has been subsidized and reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded. Shipments to foreign countries other than England have not, however, assumed great proportions and have never exceeded 3 percent of the total of weekly shipments. Accumulated stocks have been reduced somewhat by selling sides to hog producers at low prices (5.7 cents per pound). The problem of disposal of surplus supplies still exists.

Results of the Plan to Date

The Danish hog control plan has not been in effect long enough to indicate very definitely the effectiveness of the measure as such in hastening the reduction of total Danish hog numbers. Such a sharp reduction in hog numbers had taken place prior to the adoption of the plan that further reductions and the surplus problem have been considerably simplified. From July 15, 1931, the peak point, to April 15, 1933, the number of sows in Denmark declined 26 percent. That period included only about 2 months during which the control plan was in effect. By July 15, 1933, the number of sows was down 29 percent from the peak. This further decline in number of sows is attributed to the working of the card system.

In addition to a reduction in breeding operations to levels more closely in keeping with the export and home outlets the plan has brought about a liquidation in numbers of hogs on hand when the plan was put into operation. The plan apparently brought about additional marketings of live hogs during the 9-month period January 1 to September 30 of 20,000 head compared to the corresponding period a year earlier. There is no special tax issued on slaughter of pigs under 110 pounds dressed weight and marketings of pigs of this weight have increased greatly. The control agency recognizes that marketing at this light weight is a means of reducing pork production and surplus numbers. Liquidation of the numbers on hand when the plan was inaugurated has, therefore, taken three forms, namely, substantial marketings of pigs weighing less than 110 pounds; additional marketings of live hogs, fully half of which were sows, and small marketings of bacon hogs without cards. Such marketings reached only 12,000 head in the period June-August, 1933.

Market prices for domestic consumption have been fixed at the prices secured on exports to the United Kingdom. Only the quantities which can be moved at these prices enter the domestic marketing channels. Meanwhile, price conditions under which the plan is operating are somewhat unique. The British quota system has raised prices for the bacon so admitted to an exceptionally profitable level. The hog-feed ratio based on prices of hogs exported was 12 in September, 1933, whereas, the ratio computed from the price of surplus hogs was about 5.5. A ratio of 8 is considered normal in Denmark.

In September officials anticipated that production and supplies would be brought in line with British and home demand by late 1933 or early 1934, provided there were no further drastic reductions in the British quota. Further reductions in the British quota, however, have been recently announced. Mr. Reed states that as a short-time measure for disposing of the surplus and for speeding up a reduction in hog numbers, the plan has been fairly effective. It is admitted that, from the long-time viewpoint, the plan has serious defects. Uncertainties with respect to the all-important British market outlet, however, have discouraged attention to long-time control plans.

Other Countries

Most continental countries shipped less bacon to Great Britain in November than in October. Netherlands, Poland and Lithuania shipped less than in November 1932, with Sweden sending somewhat more than in that month. Heavy increases, however, were registered for Canada, and German bacon reappeared in small quantities for the first time in several months. In New Zealand, November 1 stocks of bacon carcasses were more than three times as large as a year earlier, and totaled 8,878. Stocks of pork carcasses at 12,811, were over twice as large as a year earlier. For the 12 months November-October 1932-33, New Zealand killed 64,393 pigs for bacon curing against 23,454 in the preceding 12 months. For porkers, the 1932-33 killings reached 281,460 against 130,745 in 1931-32. The heaviest killings occur from January to May.

Germany

November lard prices at Hamburg, in marks, rose above the October range and were about the same as in September. Exchange movement, however, resulted in a relatively higher level in dollars, the November average reaching $14.14

per 100 pounds, duty unpaid. That figure is the highest for any month since April 1929, and the highest for November since 1928. The November 1932 average was $8.59. The usual price movement in November heretofore has been downward. The exchange situation was a leading factor in the increased German imports of lard during October, when prices in marks declined considerably more than did the dollar prices. The October import figure of 8,800,000 pounds was the largest since last May. The current figure, however, is nearly 18,700,000 pounds under that of October 1932, and well below corresponding figures for any recent year.

The German Government control for margarine production is planning an increase in the output allowance for domestic manufacturers, according to Assistant Agricultural Attache D. F. Christy at Berlin. No definite volume of increase has been announced, but the supply situation in all animal fats is held as justifying heavier production. Effective November 14, producers were required to put 50 percent of their output into the cheapest, or household grade, selling only to holders of fat cards at 38 pfennings per 1/2 kilo (13.5 cents per pound at current exchange rates) tax free. Seasonally heavier consumption of fats in winter months, and the reduced level of lard imports have prompted the move to increase the margarine output, which is now sold at prices fixed by the Government. The prices now ruling are regarded as equitable to both producers and consumers. Vice Consul Steyne at Hamburg reports that by early November stocks of lard brought in before July 19 to escape the advanced import duty were nearly exhausted, and that interest in new supplies was active. An improved business is seen during the rest of 1933 if no further trade restrictions are imposed, but there is no expectation of anything like the volume of trade prevailing in other recent years.

Contrary to usual seasonal tendencies, the Berlin price of heavy hogs, in marks, averaged higher in November than in October. Currency exchange conditions resulted in a considerably sharper advance in the dollar average, which stood at $15.65 per 100 pounds, an advance of 73 cents over the October average. The current figure is nearly double that of a year ago. October hog receipts were seasonally larger than in other recent months, and slightly above the corresponding 1932 figures. The October slaughter record also made its usual seasonal gain, and was somewhat higher than that of a year earlier. Bacon imports in October, while seasonally larger, continued on the reduced scale prevailing in other recent months.

Hogs and pork products: Indices of foreign supplies and demand

Country and item	Unit	Oct. 1909-10 to 1913-14 average	Oct. 1924-25 to 1928-29 average	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1931	Oct. 1932	Oct. 1933
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Production-							
Supplies, domestic fresh pork, London	1000 pounds		6,747	7,972	10,013	9,130	7,540
Imports-							
Bacon-							
Denmark	"	20,380	40,385	70,906	71,154	75,730	47,545
Irish F.State	"		6,261	3,657	4,335	2,164	3,251
United States	"	14,312	8,439	967	1,287	261	695
Canada	"	1,799	6,979	172	920	1,056	6,310
Others	"	4,914	12,237	20,107	31,356	35,099	25,470
Total	"	41,405	74,301	95,809	109,051	114,310	83,272
Ham, total	"	6,322	7,979	5,792	7,217	7,497	6,992
Lard, total	"	26,821	18,836	22,897	17,329	19,799	25,407
DENMARK:							
Exports-							
Bacon	"		39,596	67,869	74,611	74,261	48,461
CANADA:							
Slaughter-							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	141	219	160	247	189	235
GERMANY:							
Production-							
Hog receipts 14 cities	"		274	310	319	273	275
Hog slaughter 36 centers	"	379	335	418	430	363	376
Imports-	1000						
Bacon, total	pounds	282	2,470	1,728	4,877	4,623	2,446
Lard, total	"	18,871	20,484	14,364	18,641	27,535	8,741
UNITED STATES:							
Slaughter-							
Hogs, inspected	1000's	2,421	3,294	3,492	3,772	3,605	3,088
Exports-							
Bacon-	1000						
United Kingdom	pounds	9,453	4,726	1,114	572	269	328
Germany	"	132	1,491	128	818	23	54
Cuba	"	627	1,728	677	663	376	281
Total	"	14,175	11,750	3,268	2,944	1,492	2,304
Hams, shoulders							
United Kingdom	"	9,018	9,857	4,004	4,560	4,352	5,061
Total	"	10,986	11,962	5,259	5,628	5,064	5,748
Lard-							
United Kingdom	"	9,689	15,757	23,554	15,950	21,064	22,463
Germany	"	11,515	12,942	2,908	14,211	19,590	13,695
Cuba	"	2,810	6,661	3,923	4,249	377	918
Netherlands	"	2,390	2,587	626	1,569	4,489	4,999
Total	"	33,825	52,553	41,396	43,647	53,573	49,813

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 08865 0709

Hogs and pork products: Foreign and domestic average prices per 100 pounds for the month indicated, and stocks at the end of each month

Item	1909-1913 average	1925-1929 average	Oct. 1932	Sept. 1933	Oct. 1933
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Prices-					
Hogs, Chicago, basis packers' and shippers' quotations	7.93	10.67	3.50	4.24	4.43
Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow	1.12	1.55	.46	.85	.72
Hogs, heavy, Berlin, live weight	12.27	16.82	8.64	13.96	14.92
Potatoes, Breslau feeding	.31	.49	.26	.40	.46
Barley, Leipzig	1.70	2.20	1.79	2.65	2.78
Lard-					
Chicago	11.20	15.51	6.25	6.31	6.73
Liverpool	12.50	14.95	7.22	7.67	7.50
Hamburg	25.37	15.52	8.16	13.17	12.82
Cured pork-					
Liverpool-					
American short cut green hams	14.30	25.19	1/ 9.81	15.35	14.37
American green bellies		22.81	1/ 8.63	Nominal	14.02
Danish Wiltshire sides	15.50	24.33	1/ 8.48	18.44	16.49
Canadian green sides	14.87	2/ 22.71	1/ 8.14	16.14	14.10
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stocks-					
United States-					
Processed pork 3/		437,982	432,163	628,965	493,194
Lard in cold storage		73,010	34,358	192,502	133,850

1/ Basis importer-to-wholesaler quotations. 2/ Three year average only.
3/ Dry salt cured and in process of cure; pickled, cured, and in process of cure, and frozen.

------- 0 -------